

# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 22

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, Sept. 10th 1942

## DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Ottawa, September-- Half a million tons of scrap iron and steel must be added to the stock-piles throughout Canada before the winter freeze-up, the Department of Munitions and Supply has announced.

"Canada faces a steel crisis which can be solved only by the active co-operation of every farmer, every manufacturer, and every other owner of machinery", said F. B. Kilbourn, Steel controller. "If our steel mills are to keep up maximum production all winter, every last item of scrap iron and steel must be sold to a collection agent or given to a National Salvage committee within the next few weeks."

The Controller added that a recent order makes it illegal to retain, except by permit, any obsolete machine which is not now serving a useful purpose. Such machines, and scrap iron and steel in all other forms weighing a total of 500 pounds or more, must be disposed of before September 15th, or otherwise be reported to the Used Goods Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

## Assistant Solicitor Leaves For Air Force

E. M. Bredin, assistant city solicitor for the past three years, has enlisted in the R. C. A. F. as an A2, aircrew, and left last week for the No. 3 Manning Pool, Edmonton. He is a graduate of the University of Alberta, received his High School training in Chinook Consolidated School.

His brother, James, who overseas with the R. C. A. F., has been a prisoner of war in Germany for the past year.

Mr. Bredin has received leave of absence from his duties in the city's legal department.

Mr. Walter Rosenau was the first Chinook farmer to deliver a load of 1942 wheat to the elevator on Wednesday, grading No. 1 and weighed 62½ lbs to the bushel.

J. C. Peyton finished combining 75 acres of wheat for Mr. Andrew Björnsrud of the Peyton district Wednesday, which made close to 30 bus. and should grade No. 1.

Mrs. E. H. Targett and son Bryan are spending a few weeks at Vancouver with relatives. On their return Brian will stop off at Vernon, B. C., where he attends a boys school.

Mrs. McFalls and little son Jimmy of Hanna, are visiting this week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gilbertson.

The Cereal A. I. A. will hold their Annual Field Day on Friday, Sept. 25th, at the farm of Mr. H. O. Hille.

Mrs. P. Peterson who has been in Calgary for the past two weeks, returned Tuesday morning.

Miss Margaret Davis left on Saturday night for Ottawa, Ontario, where she has accepted a position in the Civil Service department.

Mrs. Brown of Hartell, Alta., is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wilson, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Zawasky visited last week with their daughter, Miss Lena who is attending Normal School in Calgary.

Mrs. Thornsrudd of the Saskatoon district, who spent the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. King on the farm, returned last week.

## The Ladies' Card Club

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer. Honors were shared by Mrs. Jas. Aitken and Mrs. Pfeiffer. The Club will meet next week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Peyton.

Messrs Harold and George Rosenau were Calgary visitors this week, returning Wed.

Service will be held in the United Church Sunday at 11:45



## GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IN CASE OF WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

### OWNERS OF PROPERTY ARE URGED TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY ENEMY ACTION

The Government of Canada, by Act of Parliament, has set up a Plan of War Risk Insurance against damage to property caused by enemy action—by countermeasures taken against the enemy—by explosions of war munitions handled by third parties.

In terms of general information, it may be stated that the Plan provides a certain limited FREE COMPENSATION for damage to owner-occupied homes and to chattels, but the main feature of the Plan is that owners of most types of property can protect their property by PURCHASE of GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE at very moderate rates.

This type of War Risk Insurance is not being sold today by private insurance companies, because of the risk involved. Consequently, the Government has established a national scheme to make it possible for each citizen in Canada to purchase the sense of security that comes from knowing that if his property does suffer war damage (and the war has come much closer to Canada in the last twelve months) he can call on the resources of Canada to help him make good his property loss.

### HOW TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE

The Fire Insurance Agents and Companies of Canada have volunteered to the Government the services of their extensive facilities and personnel, on a non-profit basis, thus avoiding the setting up of the large organization that otherwise would be needed to handle details of this nation-wide Government War Risk Insurance scheme.

**YOUR FIRE INSURANCE AGENT  
OR COMPANY WILL GLADLY  
SUPPLY COMPLETE DETAILS OF  
THIS GOVERNMENT INSURANCE  
PLAN.**

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED so that the public may have notice of the Government War Risk Insurance Scheme. The information given above is not intended to be a complete résumé of the Scheme. Full information regarding conditions, exclusions, etc., is available elsewhere.

#### TO HOME OWNERS HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHERS

Limited free compensation is provided under the Act for War Damage by enemy action to owner-occupied homes up to \$3,000. Damage to Householder's Chattels, up to \$800—for those of his wife up to \$400—for each child under 16, up to \$100—for others, not householders, up to \$200.

No policies are needed in this classification but insurance additional to the above amounts may be purchased.

Ask any Fire Insurance Agent or Company for complete details.

**FULL DETAILS FROM ANY FIRE INSURANCE AGENT OR COMPANY**

WR-2

Published by Authority of the Minister of Finance

## NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN CANADA Sept. 14 to Sept. 19, 1942

### THOSE WHO MUST REGISTER

All females born between January 1st, 1918 and December 31st, 1922, inclusive, who are not now in possession of Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 (illustrated below). Also all those who have such cards in their possession but who are not employed in insurable employment.

### WHERE YOU MUST REGISTER

You must register at your nearest Selective Service Office (formerly the local Employment & Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission), or a location set up for your convenience. If you reside in a rural area, you register at your nearest Post Office.

### THE DATE OF REGISTRATION

You may register at any time between Monday, September 14th, and Saturday, September 19th, 1942.

### THOSE WHO NEED NOT REGISTER

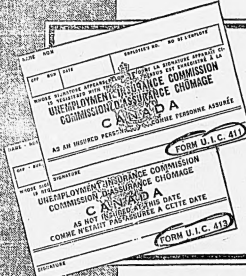
Inmates of Institutions such as hospitals and mental hospitals and members of religious orders. Those in possession of either of the two Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 (illustrated) and who are now employed in insurable employment.


**NOTE:** If you are now unemployed, you will be required to register. If you have an insurance book number or registration certificate U.I.C. 411 or 413 which you get when you were previously employed, bring it with you when registering.

ELLIOTT M. LITTLE  
Director National Selective Service

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Minister of Labour

SS 48





**Picobac**  
It does taste good  
in a pipe!

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

## A Permanent Peace

NO MATTER HOW LONG the present war continues, there can be only one outcome. The nations ranged on the side of the democracies have solemnly pledged to continue the struggle until final victory is attained. If the war should be prolonged, there will no doubt be further peace-offerings from the enemy nations, who may ask for an armistice, with a view to a patched-up peace. As the enemy has undertaken to wage a total war, so must the Allied Nations be just as determined to continue the struggle until the final peace is won. There can be no sentimentalism shown when the curtain is rung down on the final act.

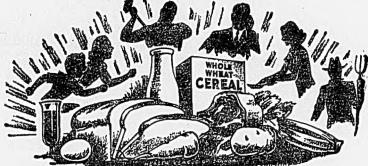
## Will Wars Continue?

There is a school of thought that enunciates the view, that inasmuch as from time immemorial there have always been wars, that this curse of humanity must inevitably continue. Within the lifetime of the present generation we have witnessed two world wars, and it is unconceivable to think that we are doomed, either ourselves or our children, to endure another world cataclysm. We are a peaceful people, and as such, why should we be called to defend ourselves from other war-like and predatory nations. We are, however, given to understand from views expressed by prominent statesmen and war leaders that we are now fighting for a permanent peace, and that steps will be taken to make sure that in future the peace will be maintained.

## A Policy Needed

The only method by which this high purpose can be attained, would seem to be primarily by a unification of the English-speaking world, and with the aid of the other peace-loving peoples which comprise the United Nations. The man-power and resources of this continent, coupled with the might of the British Empire, should act as a strong deterrent to any act of aggression. It would require a permanent policy and a singleness of purpose to attain this much-desired end. One of the lessons we have learned from this war is that no country, no matter how distant from the seat of trouble, can escape from its terrors. The airplane has annihilated distances, and the world has become shrunken in this respect. Isolationism can be likened to the proverbial ostrich who hides his head in the sand to escape his enemies. Our only hope then is for a new and revised League of Nations that will stand the test of time.

## Eggs—White Or Brown



## THIS MORNING ON MILLIONS OF BREAKFAST TABLES—

Eggs helped to get the families off to a good start for the day, and in millions of other homes eggs will continue the good work at lunch and dinner. In varied dress—as golden scrambled, poached on toast, hard or soft in their shells, "sunnyside up" with ham, or hidden away in muffins or dessert—eggs are good for us at any meal.

## A "MUST" FOOD—

Eggs are one of the "must" foods. Even when budgets are limited, at least three or four eggs a week are needed for each person. If possible, one egg a day for each child and each grown-up is recommended and sometimes two.

## WHAT'S IN AN EGG?—

Eggs are rich in: Iron—one of the minerals our bodies need. Vitamins A and G. Good quality protein—important for children. They contain also some Vitamin D.

## STYLES IN SHELLS—

Some people like white shelled eggs while others prefer them brown. The color of the shell is related only to the kind of hen. Leghorns lay white eggs; most other hens lay brown eggs. The color of shell has nothing to do with age, condition or flavor of eggs. Flavor depends mostly on what the hens eat. Grade for grade, white eggs and brown eggs are the same.

## YOLKS—LIGHT OR DARK?—

Many people think the color of the yolk indicates its "freshness"—the orange ones being older. This is not true for color depends on the hen's food and may vary from light yellow to deep orange and the egg still be of excellent quality.

## COOLNESS PREFERRED—

Once a good egg, not always a good egg—unless properly cared for. Eggs, like milk, are perishable, and should be kept in a cool place—in your refrigerator, if possible.

## THE ART OF COOKING EGGS—

High temperatures make egg white tough. Today, the best cook doesn't boil eggs. Instead she puts the egg in cold water, brings it to a boil, covers, and turns off the heat. The egg should stand in the water for three minutes (soft cooked) and 20-25 minutes (hard cooked).

Scrambled eggs are best cooked in a double boiler, instead of directly over the heat. A moderate oven should be used for such dishes as custards, soufflés, and cakes.

On the vitamin chart, free on postal card request to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, you can further explore the importance of eggs in your diet.

## NO MORE PILLS AND POWDERS FOR US...WE'VE DISCOVERED ALL-BRAN!



Says Mrs. William Brady, Pardee, Ontario: "We have no more use for harsh cathartics! When we found out about ALL-BRAN we knew we'd never go back to pills or powders any more. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is certainly the 'Better Way'!"

"Better Way" to correct the cause of constipation due to lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your diet. But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like cathartics! It takes time. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's; in two convenient size packages, or ask for the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

## AIR TRAINING PLAN

### LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 1 Central Navigation School, Rivers, Man., (Air Observers)—  
LAC. E. M. Andrew, Lethbridge, Alta.  
LAC. J. S. Auld, Portage in Prairie, Man.  
LAC. B. G. Cassidy, Drumheller, Alta.  
LAC. E. G. Collins, Marchmont, Sask.  
LAC. A. E. M. Dawson, Lethbridge, Alta.  
LAC. C. I. Fairholm, McLeod, Alta.  
LAC. M. W. Galgan, Meadow Lake, Sask.  
LAC. A. J. Gibson, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC. W. N. Gray, Lethbridge, Alta.  
LAC. S. W. A. Jackson, Pine Falls, Man.  
LAC. M. Kuitus, Edson, Alta.  
LAC. H. P. Lashbrook, Lethbridge, Alta.  
LAC. L. Lashbrook, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC. C. G. Leath, Lockport, Man.  
LAC. S. L. Louth, Lockport, Man.  
LAC. G. MacKinnon, New Westminster, B.C.  
LAC. M. Olynck, Red Deer, Alta.  
LAC. H. Parnell, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
LAC. J. Perry, Lethbridge, Alta.  
LAC. M. Pipe, Manitow, Man.  
LAC. J. Pressyuk, Regina, Sask.  
LAC. R. E. Pugh, Portage, Man.  
LAC. G. V. V. Reid, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC. K. K. Rennie, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC. G. H. Schneider, Brantford, Ont.  
LAC. K. K. Smith, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC. M. Shuler, Inuit, Man.  
LAC. S. C. Smith, Regina, Sask.  
LAC. D. F. Swiften, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC. Vahasin, Brantford, Ont.  
LAC. G. Williams, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC. H. M. Wyke, Crossfield, Alta.  
LAC. J. Zolick, Redway, Sask.  
LAC. E. J. Stevenson, Regina, Sask.



## CBC NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM

Although Municipal Health Services are doing a good job in Saskatchewan, a national plan is desirable, in the opinion of speakers heard from Regina, in a recent broadcast of the CBC's National Farm Radio Forum. The speakers were: C. H. Chapin of Strathburg, secretary-treasurer of the rural municipality of McKillop; Reeve M. S. Anderson of the same municipality; and Dr. E. H. Hiltman, resident physician of the McKillop health unit. Mr. Anderson, a Norwegian by birth and conversant with the highly-developed public health services of Norway, was one of the prime movers in the framing and passage of Saskatchewan's Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.

The plan discussed by the speakers has been in operation in McKillop municipality since 1939. Provincial and municipal authorities co-operate in the work, and individual residents pay an annual contribution which has been set at \$7.20. The doctor works upon the work in an area extending about 25 miles out from Strathburg, and also serves as Municipal Health Officer of four municipalities co-operating in the plan. Strathburg, Bulyea, Sifton and McKillop. He is paid an annual salary of \$4,000, and looks after all medical and surgical care outside of hospital and within the scope of local facilities. Hospital cases are sent to Regina, and the plan provides for a maximum of 21 days at public ward rates. It does not include dental treatment or eye examinations for glasses. Patients take care of their own transportation. X-rays and physiotherapy are included, when requested by the local doctor or by a specialist.

It was generally agreed that public health had improved under the plan. Patients felt much freer to consult their local doctor about odd ailments and in many cases more serious ailments were prevented by prompt treatment. Stress was upon the work in the district schools. The schools, twenty in all, had been visited, all children examined, and about 600 school and pre-school age children inoculated for diphtheria and scarlet fever, and vaccinated for smallpox.

It was stated that there were seven of these health units operating in Saskatchewan, and that other municipalities had passed bylaws and were awaiting the completion of their organizations. The health units kept in touch with one another through an association known as the Health Services Union, of which Mr. Chapin was secretary-treasurer. The chairman of this Union was Reeve George Bryce of Earl Grey and the vice-chairman, A. E. Jones of Lumsden.

Mr. Anderson stressed the point that health should be a national problem, and hoped that some day municipal boundaries could be disregarded and centres set up for medical treatment of all Canadians, wherever they might be. Dr. Hiltman said that from the doctor's point of view, perhaps the greatest benefit would be to national health as a result of early diagnosis and preventive treatment. The municipal plan, however, was working well, in Mr. Chapin's opinion, and had given a sense of security to the people of the community.

## VERY WONDERFUL

Captain George Fried, of the Bureau of Navigation, was talking about luxurious new liners. "A young man," he said, "crossed on the newest of these. His friend, when he disembarked, asked him how he had enjoyed the trip."

"It was wonderful," he said, "Why if I hadn't been seasick all the way I wouldn't have known I was on the ocean."

## The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army.  
By Alan Maurice Irwin

A suit of battledress, as the only uniform available to a soldier, can be expected to last six months. If it is eked out by the issue of a cotton drill uniform in the summer the length of time before replacement becomes necessary is lengthened by a few weeks. When, in addition, a soldier is issued with a "walking out" uniform to wear in the fall and winter months the battle-dress can be expected to last at least nine months.

What is all that about? You ask. Just that when you are clothed or equipping an army you think of durability, utility, and the public purse. The main idea is to give each soldier everything he needs—but nothing more than that.

Which is a good target for our soldiers in the individual Citizen's Army to aim at. In other words, let's buy only what we need and preserve what we have.

There are many organizations in the Army charged with seeing that soldiers have everything they need, that they take care of what they have and that they are no longer unable for its primary purpose is salvaged for some other use.

We have dealt, from time to time, with the Ordnance Corps, the "Q", or Quartermaster-General's branch and the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps but so far we haven't got down to the maintenance of the different units yet.

These "housekeepers" are the Quartermaster sergeants. There are two varieties, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants and Company Quartermaster Sergeants. I nearly forgot the top man, the Quartermaster who is the responsible commander in each unit.

The unit organization is: Quartermaster, a commissioned officer, who is usually a captain; R.Q.M.S., a warrant officer, second class and a Squadron, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant who is the senior non-commissioned officer of the company ranking next below the Company Quartermaster.

These men function as a supply service for the unit and are responsible for obtaining all arms, clothing, equipment and rations for the men in their care. But, and this is a big "but", they are also responsible for the care, maintenance and return of those articles or for a satisfactory explanation of clearance of them.

Thus through this chain of responsibility, the people's purse is watched, care is taken of the people's property used or worn by the soldiers and provision is made—through the chain of responsibility—for the collection and return to the Salvage Branch, R.C.O.C., of used or worn articles that can be repaired or otherwise salvaged.

"If it's good enough for the Army, it's good enough for the taxpayer," that would be a good motto for us to adopt. Then, conversely, "if it's not good enough for the taxpayer, it's not good enough for the Army," must be true, too.

That refers to material things. As regards the preservation and conservation of material things the Army can show the rest of the way.

A full record of everything issued is kept in the Company and Regimental Quartermaster's store. That record shows just when Pte. John Canuck was issued with his coat or his battle-dress or his boots. It records the loss by Pte. Canuck of any of his equipment—and passed that information to the Paymaster so that deductions can be made.

Do we do that in our homes?

In other words are we taking enough care of what we have to enable us to play our part in blocking the infiltration of inflation forces? Or are we rushing off to the store to buy something we don't need because the style has changed—or because we just plain want it?

I heard an indignant citizen (female) say the other day that she saw dresses in a window that "certainly had not been simplified." Sure! Why not? There are still many retailers who have clothes in stock that were manufactured before the simplification orders were made. Are these to be wasted?

These are the things we must guard against. Turn that spare money for a new suit or coat into War savings, or save it for war taxes—in other words, do as the army does, make what you have last by taking care of it, by buying carefully in the first place.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has a real emphasis on the rationing of clothes is not imminent. But that does not mean we should go on buying aprees. 2480

**BORN TO BE CRISP**

**Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES**

SO CRISP THEY C-R-A-C-K-L-E IN CREAM!

"Rice Krispies" is a registered trademark of Kellogg Company of Canada Limited, for its brand of oven-popped rice. Get some today.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT

### NECESSITY: A BLESSING

The best teacher one can have is necessity.—La Rone.

Necessity will teach a man, however slow he be, to be wise.—Euripides.

Necessity is always the first stimulus to industry, and those who conduct it with prudence, perseverance, and energy will rarely fail.—Smiles.

Necessity of action takes away the fear of the act, and makes bold resolution the favorite of fortune.—Quarles.

Godliness or Christianity is a human necessity: man cannot live without it; he has no intelligence, health, hope, or happiness without godliness.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good. Because its virtues are not understood; Yet many things, impossible to thought, Have been by need to full perfection brought.—Dryden.

## HAD TO EXPLAIN

Mrs. Newwood: "Henry, I thought you told me that your bank loaned money on notes."

Mr. Newwood: "So it does, dear. Why?"

Mrs. Newwood: "Well, it doesn't. I sent the maid down there with a note telling them I wanted to borrow \$100 and they wouldn't give it to her."

Even though their lungs are removed frogs are able to continue living, as they can take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide through their skins.

## Relieves distress from MONTHLY

## FEMALE WEAKNESS

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only helps relieve monthly pain but also cures nervous feelings—due to monthly functional disturbances. It helps build resistance against distress of "dreadful days." Made in Canada.

**Freshness and Flavor**

WHEN SANDWICHES ARE TO BE PREPARED FOR LUNCHEONS, PICNICS OR GUESTS, WRAP THEM IN A SHEET OF PRESTO WAXED TISSUE TO RETAIN THEIR FLAVOR AND TO KEEP THEM FRESH AND MOIST.

**Presto PACK**

## WAXED TISSUE PAPER

IS IN A SELF-SERVING PACK, WHICH HANGS ON THE WALL, SERVING YOU A GENEROUS SIZED SHEET OF WAXED TISSUE PAPER AT EACH PULL.

**Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL



ENJOY  
THE FINER FLAVOUR OF  
OGILVIE OATS

*They Taste Better  
They ARE Better*

OGILVIE  
MINUTE  
Oats

IF IT'S  
"OGILVIE  
IT'S  
GOOD!"

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

## MRS. MINIVER

Adapted From The  
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer  
Picture  
By HALSEY RAINES

### CHAPTER II.

Carol Beldon looked prettier than ever, in her latest frock, at the Sailing Club dance that evening. When she passed by the table where Clem and Kay Miniver were sitting, she paused and said:

"I was rather looking for your son to be here."

"His present principles forbid such frivolity," said Clem.

"Oh, that's too bad," said Carol, eyes twinkling mischievously.

"We give this phase a week or two at the outside," said Mrs. Miniver.

"I'm afraid that will be too late for me," rejoined Carol. "I'm going to Scotland tomorrow. I wanted to tell him I was sorry about this afternoon."

At that very moment, a waiter approached with a folded bit of paper. Carol took it wonderingly, opened it and read: "May I see you for a moment alone? I am waiting on the old boat landing, Vincent Miniver."

"A secret?" asked Mrs. Miniver, as she glanced up smilingly.

"I suppose it is," answered Carol. "Will you please excuse me?"

Vin was standing with folded hands and solemn mien as Carol approached.

"Miss Beldon," he began, "I don't want you to think I'm going back on anything I said this afternoon, but I did express myself a bit emphatically. I hope you'll excuse me."

"There's really nothing to excuse," said Carol. "Everyone's entitled to his mode of expression. Besides, I was in the wrong anyway. The sound of dance music swept down with the breeze, and she added: 'I must get back. I promised this tango.'"

Vin felt an odd clutching fear. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said. "There's so much I wanted to talk to you about. 'You don't dance,'" asked Carol politely.

"Well, yes, I do," said Vin awkwardly. "But I've rather given it up. I mean, frankly, is this a time for frivolity?"

"Is this a time to lose one's sense of humor?" rejoined Carol.

Ten minutes later, the Minivers, glancing casually across the dance floor, were astonished to see their sociological son dancing, quite oblivious to everything, with Lady Beldon's granddaughter. When the

couple parted, at the end of the evening, and Carol explained that she had to leave on a visit to Scotland the next morning, Vin asked permission to write. He couldn't himself analyze his interest in this girl of aristocratic lineage, but he felt a sense of frustration at the news that she was going away.

The weeks sped by. The news from the Continent was distinctly disturbing, but most Kentish Englishmen, of upper, lower and middle class alike, regarded it not too pessimistically, as a storm signal that was going away.

The weeks sped by. The news from the Continent was distinctly disturbing, but most Kentish Englishmen, of upper, lower and middle class alike, regarded it not too pessimistically, as a storm signal that was going away.

"She wasn't to have returned for another week," whispered Vin.

"Well, people like to be home in times like these," returned his mother. During the singing of the opening hymn, the vicar entered the church through a side door and came over to whisper to the vicar. The conversation continued after the last bar of music had sounded. Then the vicar rising solemnly, said:

"Will everyone please be seated?"

He looked about and after only a brief hesitation continued: "It has just been announced over the air by the Prime Minister that our country is at war."

There was scarcely any audible reaction from the congregation. Clem put his hand on his wife's. Other couples engaged in similar gestures. Carol looked tenderly and meaningfully toward Vin.

"In the circumstances," went on the vicar, "I do not think you will want me to proceed with the service, as you will probably have other duties to perform. I will say merely this, that the prayer for peace still lives in our hearts, coupled now with the prayer for our beloved country. We in this village have not failed in the past. Our forefathers for a thousand years fought for the freedom that we now enjoy, and that we must now defend again. With God's help and their example, we shall not fail."

For Toby and Judy the news was mysteriously exciting rather than malvolent. They had heard all kinds of rumors about what might happen if war broke out, as Clem came up the path from the church. They seized his arm and asked: "Are we going to be bombed, daddy?"

Others within earshot, who had mentally been voicing the same question, exchanged grave looks.

Foley, the affectively gruff, rather grouse-colored individual, who had been hurriedly appointed Air Warden for the district, found himself sternly rebuffed in the first joust with

Lady Beldon, who had little use for the maneuverings of Downing Street. With the Minivers the situation was different, for Clem had immediately volunteered for river patrol duty, and co-operation need not be sought out.

The first drill was scheduled for that evening. As the family had gathered in the cellar, after trying vainly to console Gladys for the call to duty of her fiancé, Horace, a stamping was heard above. Hurrying to the door, Clem found Foley there. He was rigged up with tin hat and canvas haversack, and he complained that the house was showing a light. Rushing to the cellar like an alert bird dog, he pounced on a chair and put his flashlight on a grating just below the ceiling. Then he pulled over a wooden case to cover it.

"There!" he cried. "That fixes it. It's those tiny cracks that can do the damage! One man lightin' a cigarette in the road stands out like a beacon from five thousand feet up. One little crack 'o light might lead the 'ole German Air Force straight to this house!"

Vin hurried away from the scene of Mr. Foley's dress review to see if he could offer any help at the Beldons. He felt a closer bond, with Carol, than ever before, although it had scarcely been delineated in actual words. When he had left her home, however, he had kissed her for the first time; and when he reached his own home he had arrived at a personal decision: his mother-in-law expected it might come, but at least not so suddenly.

"Kay darling," said her husband, "I don't want to do with us?"

"What's Poland got to do with us?"

"You mean it doesn't matter how much other people suffer so long as you don't?" interjected Clem.

"I didn't say that," returned his wife. "I'm all mixed up—thinking of Vin. But we didn't want this, and perhaps they didn't want it either. There must be thousands of German mothers who feel as I do, with sons just like Vin."

"Mothers, perhaps, feel that way," answered Clem, "but not many sons. The system doesn't allow for that."

He took her arm. "Well, there's not much sense arguing about it. As far as Vin's concerned, he's settled the matter for himself."

Mrs. Miniver put away her handkerchief in a pocket from which it had been extracted, and looking up affectionately, gave her husband a little grateful kiss.

(To Be Continued)

### Are Not Taxed

War Savings Certificates Do Not Come Under Head Of Income

Holders of government bonds will receive their full coupon interest, or, if registered, their full interest cheque, without income tax deduction at the source. But this income will be taxable when the taxpayer is making his final settlement with the government. War Savings Certificates, on the other hand, accumulate interest over a period of seven and a half years so that at maturity a bond which cost \$4 will bring \$5, but this increase in value is non-taxable—Toronto Star.

### Used To Atlantic

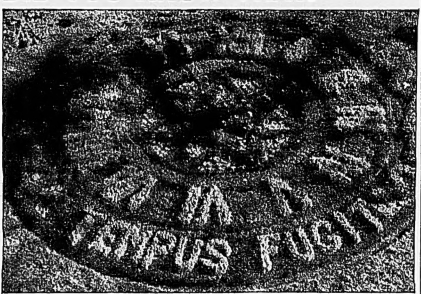
Small-Sized Freighters Came To This Country From Other Sides

It is now revealed, says the Brooklyn Recorder and Times that nearly 70 St. Lawrence canal-sized freighters have been turned over to the Admiralty for salt-water service. If it be doubted that they are capable of such duty, it need only be recalled that most of these vessels, although they are, were built abroad and crossed the Atlantic to this continent under their own power. Many of them are, moreover, larger than the small-type tramp steamers which ply regularly in ocean service.

There is more Vitamin C in the peel than in the juice of an orange.

Nazi speakers preaching Germany's cause in Swedish cities had to seek police protection.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT:



—Plates courtesy Monetary Times, Toronto.

A flower clock in Westmount, Quebec, is made up of almost four thousand plants. An Associated Screen "Did You Know That" movie short explains that its purpose is to tell accurate time—and the motive power is supplied by parts from an old Ford car.

### X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4791 (Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12				13					14	
15			16					17		
	18	19					20			
21	22					23				
24					25				26	27
28					29				30	
31					32				33	
34					35				36	
	37	38				39				
40					41				42	43
44					45				46	
47					48				49	

#### HORIZONTAL

- 1 Poker stake
- 2 Sheet of glass
- 3 To disfigure
- 4 Clumsy fellow
- 5 Wolfhound
- 6 Part of "to be"
- 7 Skill
- 8 To boast
- 9 Solo
- 10 Chief of the jims (myth.)
- 11 Light refractor
- 12 Covered with hairs
- 13 To welcome
- 14 Picture
- 15 Malaysian canoe
- 16 Siberian river
- 17 Aglio
- 18 Thin nail
- 19 Greek letter
- 20 Pleading
- 21 Famous murderer
- 22 Auxiliary
- 23 White
- 24 Commotion
- 25 Poetic valleys

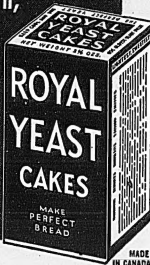
#### VERTICAL

- 1 Wing
- 2 Conjunction
- 3 Guardian
- 4 Latin conjunction
- 5 French capital
- 6 Exclamation of despair
- 7 Slang; horre
- 8 Printer's measure
- 9 Remainer
- 10 Insect
- 11 To warm
- 12 Greek philosopher
- 13 Paper measure
- 14 Azure
- 15 Plane surface
- 16 Object of dread
- 17 Long job
- 18 Long view
- 19 Deception
- 20 Unit of weight
- 21 To implore
- 22 Barks
- 23 Cerat grain seed's coat
- 24 Geometrical curve
- 25 Sandbar
- 26 To irritate
- 27 Frozen dew
- 28 To irritate
- 29 Crude metals
- 30 Treaty
- 31 Container
- 32 Brown
- 33 Literary scraps
- 34 Mole
- 35 Parent
- 36 Expression of inquiry

#### ANSWER TO NO. 4790

DOWN: 1. WING 2. CONJUNCTION 3. GUARDIAN 4. LATIN CONJUNCTION 5. FRENCH CAPITAL 6. EXCLAMATION OF DESPAIR 7. SLANG; HORRE 8. PRINTER'S MEASURE 9. REMAINDER 10. INSECT 11. TO WARM 12. GREEK PHILOSOPHER 13. PAPER MEASURE 14. AZURE 15. PLANE SURFACE 16. OBJECT OF DREAD 17. LONG JOB 18. LONG VIEW 19. DECEPTION 20. UNIT OF WEIGHT 21. TO IMPLORE 22. BARKS 23. CERAT GRAIN SEED'S COAT 24. GEOMETRICAL CURVE 25. SANDBAR 26. TO IRRITATE 27. FROZEN DEW 28. TO IRRITATE 29. CRUDE METALS 30. TREATY 31. CONTAINER 32. BROWN 33. LITERARY SCRAPS 34. MOLE 35. PARENT 36. EXPRESSION OF INQUIRY

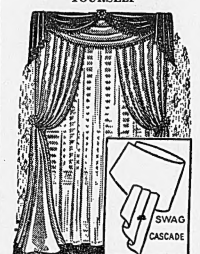
Wrapped to keep it pure,  
full strength,  
ROYAL never lets  
you down...  
Gives you bread  
that's extra fine—  
Smoothest, sweetest  
in the town!



INDIVIDUALLY WRAPPED

### HOME SERVICE

LUXURIOUS DRAPES TO MAKE YOURSELF



Swags, Cascades Easy To Sew

If you have yearned to treat your living room to really stunning draperies, this lovely triple-swag style is your chance.

For you can make it all yourself, inexpensively. The swags are easy, so are the cascades which smartly finish the corners.

The main swag should be cut nearly twice as deep as it will be when folded and several inches wider than the window.

Cut the smaller one on the same plan, allowing of course for the smaller space to be covered. To shape swags, slant ends, then curve the lower edges as the diagram shows. Brown fringe makes a smart trimming. Stitch it on, then fold and tack swags to valance board.

Now—the graceful cascades. For each, take a 22-by-14 inch piece of fabric, snip off corner and pleat. Simple—but lovely!

For details of making curtains, see our 32-page booklet. Gives diagrammed directions for swags, cascades, side draperies; for stunning styles in glass curtains, drapery-curtains and formal draperies, valances.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address and the name of booklet.

### SMILE AWHILE

"Last time I called on you your husband was working for the Government. What's he doing now?"

"Nothing." "Is he still there?"

"George, I mended that hole in your pocket."

"Thanks! How did you know it was there?"

"I hear," remarked Mrs. A., "that that nice young Mrs. B— got all her furniture on time payments."

"Yes," said Mrs. C., "she is feathering her nest with a little down."

Traveller: "What's the use of having a time-table if your trains don't run on it?"

Porter: "Now you're all excited. How could you tell they were running late if you didn't have a time-table?"

"John, do you remember—it was in a storm like this that you declared your love for me."

"Yes, it was a terrible night."

A depressed-looking fellow strolled into the restaurant. A waiter bustled up.

"What will you have, sir? Some cold shoulder?"

"No, thanks; I had that this morning."

"Well, then, tongue, sir?"

"No, thanks. I'll get that to-night."

"I say, old man, have you change for a pound note?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Well, just lend me ten shillings of it, will you?"

He was extremely conceited and boring.

"It's a fact," he boasted to a girl, "that people often take me for a member of the Guards."

"Really?" drawled the girl. "Fire—shin—railway—mud—or black?"

Wife—Have a look at that cake I've made for my birthday party. Do you think that my sense of design is good?

Hubby (counting candles):—Yes, but your arithmetic's terrible!

Landlady: "I won't charge you for breakfast, seeing that you didn't eat any."

Boarder: "That's good—I couldn't sleep either!"

Grocer—Do you want white or brown eggs, m'am?

Bride—The kind I want are white with a yellow polka dot in the middle.

Neighbor: "Why on earth did you encourage your wife to quit playing the piano and start playing the clarinet?"

The Other: "Because she can't sing while she's playing the clarinet."

## LADIES GROUP CONSERVE TEA AND COFFEE

Try Different Drink at Meeting

Neither coffee nor tea were served, as is the usual custom, at the quarterly meeting of the local Ladies Aid, but an excellent beverage was used, and the guests commented upon its delicious flavor. The president explained that the ban on tea and coffee was in deference to the request of the Government. Expressing satisfaction at the success of the experiment, the chairman said Postum—the beverage used—had taken less sugar than would have been used for tea and coffee. It had cost less than either tea or coffee and so was a saving to the treasury, as well as a saving on tea, coffee, sugar.

Whether it's a meeting of a society or a meal in your own home, Postum provides the easy way to conserve tea and coffee. Grand, heartening flavor—economical—so easy to make.



7372

Buy BURGESS RADIO BATTERIES FOR Long Life... Greater Value

Look for the Black and White Stripes



## Crisp and Tasty!

Satisfy those active appetites with good steaming-hot soup and a generous plateful of Christie's Premium Soda Crackers! They're always dependably fresh and so crisp and tasty. At your grocer's, salted or plain. Get the economical 2-pound package. Serve with soups, salads, spreads—any food or beverage.



Christie's PREMIUM SODA CRACKERS

## Chinook Advance

Printed and published at Chinook on Thursday of each week. Subscription rates \$1.50 a year (\$2.00 in U. S. A.) payable in advance. Mrs. M. C. Nicholson Publisher and Proprietor.

## Men of 30, 40, 50

PEP, VIM, VIGOR, Subnormal! Want normal pep, vim, vigor, vitality? Try Outsize Tonic Tablets. Contains cod liver oil, vitamins, iron, and other elements to normal you after 30, 40 or 50. Get a special introductory size for only 50c. Try this aid to normal pep and vim today. For sale at all good drug stores.

## RESTAURANT

Meals at all hours  
FRESH OYSTERS  
All Kinds Tobacco  
and Cigarettes  
SOFT DRINKS and  
Confectionary  
ICE CREAM

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For  
DRAYING  
Or  
TRUCKING  
Any Kind  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed  
ROBINSON  
CARTAGE



**SEEDTIME AND HARVEST**  
Dr. K. W. Neathy  
Director, Agricultural Department  
North-West Lins Elevators Association

**Tough Grain**  
Tough or damp grain is like the flu in that the sooner you can get rid of it, the better. The farmer with tough grain will be in a tough (1) position, this year. Due to the congestion in public storage, accommodation for tough grain will be extremely limited or entirely lacking.

The volume of tough grain is likely to be increased this year as a result of the more general use of combine, particularly in the hands of inexperienced operators who may start harvesting before the crop is ready. The following suggestions are reproduced from a statement issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. They have equal significance for Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers.

**To Avoid Loss from Tough Grain**  
Allow grain in stook or swath to become thoroughly dry after a rain or heavy dew before threshing or combining.

Allow standing grain to become fully ripened before straight combining.

Weedy crops should be swathed before combining. Straight combining such crops adds to the moisture content of the threshed grain.

**Farm Storage Suggestions**  
Weed seeds and other foreign material should be removed by cleaning before final storage.

The larger the bin, the greater risk of spoilage.

Where grain must be stored on earth or concrete floors, a foot of straw covered with building or waterproof paper will assist in preventing spoilage. (Avoid use of tar paper.)

Avoid leaky roofs. Exclude drifting snow.

Where labour permits, grain too moist to be threshed may often be stacked and carried over satisfactorily to thresh at a later date.

There are no practical ways of drying tough grain on the farm.

Further particulars on farm storage of grain may be had by writing to your Provincial Department of Agriculture.

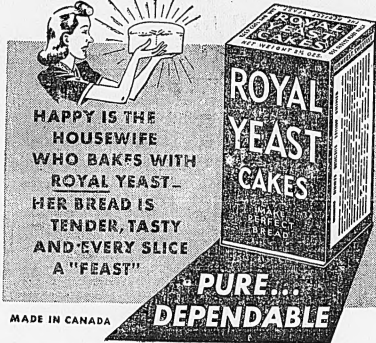
WANTED — Clean Cotton RAGS 15 cents per lb.—Cooley's Garage

## FOR SALE

For Sale — a BARN—reduced in price. Apply to Mrs. V. Lee

## FOR SALE

PIANO—Solid Oak Case in excellent condition at Bargain Price. Apply to Advance Office



## DORA WATSON

Miss Dora Agnes Watson, 29 of 213 9th St. N. W., died in hospital Monday following a brief illness. Born in Prince Albert Sask., she came to Calgary as an infant 28 years ago.

She was secretary to Lt. Col. J. H. Tomlinson, of the Red Cross, for four years, and was employed by the R. V. Bank of Vulcan and Champion for three years. She was a member of the Pro-Catholic church.

Surviving are her mother, Mrs. Agnes Watson of Calgary, her father Mr. W. Watson of Chinook; two sisters Mrs. Kroegstad of Vancouver, and Mrs. S. Perkins of Calgary.

Funeral services were conducted on Thursday by Rev. W. E. Herbert

The Chinook district had quite a heavy rain on Wednesday night, this will delay harvesting operations for a few days. Next week combining will be general throughout the district, several fields have been headed already, and a lot of wheat and oats are in the stook. Flax is ripening rapidly, a considerable acreage has been seeded in the Chinook district this year.

# THE NEW INCOME TAX

## PART I - As it Affects

# SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS

### 1. Question: WHO MUST PAY?

Answer: All persons in receipt of incomes over \$660 single—or \$1200 married.

### 2. Question: WHAT FORMS DO YOU HAVE TO FILL OUT?

Answer: Unless you are single, without dependents, and not making payments for allowable personal savings (Item 1D), you should file Form TD-1 with your employer. Otherwise he must deduct the amounts provided by the Table of Tax Deductions for a single person without dependents or personal savings.

If 3/4 or more of your income comes from salary or wages, you must file your 1942 Income Return by 30th September 1943. If your income is not over \$5,000, including not over \$100 from investments, you will use Form TD-Special; otherwise you will use Form TD-1.

### 3. Question: WHEN AND HOW IS YOUR TAX COLLECTED?

Answer: Your employer is required by law to make deductions from your salary or wages on account of your 1942 tax during the period September 1942 to August 1943. Each deduction must be the amount provided by the official Table of Tax Deductions for your current rate of pay, and family status and personal savings as declared on Form TD-1 (Item 2 above).

The Table is designed to collect about 90% of the tax on your salary or wages, leaving a balance of not more than 10%, in most cases, (plus tax on your other income, if any) to be paid with your Income Return to be filed in September 1943.

If your salary or wages are less than 3/4 of your income, you must pay tax on your other income by compulsory instalments. (See Part II below).

### 4. Question: WHAT CONSTITUTES TAXABLE INCOME?

Answer: Your income is made up of your full salary or wages before any deductions whatever, plus living allowances, gratuities or bonuses (including cost of living bonus) and the value of any board, living quarters or supplies, etc., given you by your employer. It also includes such receipts as interest and dividends, rents (after taxes, repairs, etc.), royalties and annuities. From your total income you deduct payments (up to \$300) into certain types of employees' superannuation or pension funds, charitable donations up to 10% of your income, and medical expenses over 5% of your income (maximum—\$400 single, \$600 married, plus \$100 for each dependent up to four), to find the amount of your taxable income.

### 5. Question: HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY?

Answer: (A) Normal Tax—(whichever rate is applicable is applied to the full amount of

A booklet entitled "YOUR 1942 INCOME TAX" will be available shortly at offices of Inspectors of Income Tax.

your taxable income from the first to the last dollar)

- (1) Single—
  - with taxable income between \$660 and \$1800—7%
  - with taxable income between \$1800 and \$3000—8%
  - with taxable income over \$3000—9%
- (2) Married (or equivalent status)—
  - with taxable income over \$1200—7%
- (3) Dependents—tax credit for each—\$28
- (B) Graduated Tax—
  - (1) On first \$660 of taxable income—No Tax.
  - 30% on next \$ 300 15% on next \$ 3,000
  - 35% on next 100 60% on next 7,000
  - 37% on next 1000 65% on next 10,000
  - 41% on next 1100 70% on next 20,000
  - 45% on next 1100 75% on next 20,000
  - 50% on next 3000 80% on next 30,000
  - 85% on excess over \$100,000
- (2) Married (or equivalent status)—tax credit—\$150
- (3) Dependents—tax credit for each—up to \$80

### NOTES

- (1) In no case are you required to pay a net tax (i.e., after credit for dependents) which would reduce your taxable income below \$660 single or \$1200 married.
- (2) If a wife has unearned income over \$660, then both she and her husband are taxable as single persons, but any amount a wife earns does not affect her husband's right to be taxed as a married person. A married woman is taxed as a single person under all circumstances except only when her husband's income is less than \$660.

### (D) Tax Credit for Personal Savings—

You may deduct from the savings portion of your tax (Item 6) 1942 payments on account of—

- (1) an approved employees' (or trade union) superannuation, retirement or pension fund;
- (2) premiums on life insurance policies issued prior to 23rd June 1942 (if issued after that date ask your insurance company or Inspector of Income Tax);
- (3) annuity or savings policies not postponable without substantial loss or forfeiture; and
- (4) principal payments on a mortgage or agreement of sale, existing prior to 23rd June, 1942, on one residential property;

provided: (a) they do not exceed the savings portion and (b) receipts are produced for the payments when filing your Income Return.

### (E) National Defence Tax—

This tax does not apply after 31st August, 1942. The deductions made during January to August 1942 apply as a payment on account of your 1942 tax.

### 6. Question: HOW MUCH OF YOUR TAX IS SAVINGS?

- Answer:
- (1) Single—the lesser of
    - (a) 1/2 the total of your Normal Tax, Graduated Tax and Surtax; or
    - (b) 8% of your taxable income (maximum \$800) plus 1% for each dependent (maximum \$100 for each).
  - (2) Married (or equivalent status)—the lesser of
    - (a) 1/2 the total of your Normal Tax, Graduated Tax and Surtax; or
    - (b) 10% of your taxable income (maximum \$1000) plus 1% for each dependent (maximum \$100 for each).

You will get back the savings portion of your tax which you actually pay, plus 2% interest, after the war.

### 7. EXAMPLES OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE ON 1942 EARNED INCOME (after allowing for National Defence Tax actually deducted Jan.-Aug. 1942)

1942 INCOME	SINGLE—NO DEPENDENTS		MARRIED—NO DEPENDENTS		MARRIED—2 DEPENDENTS	
	Tax Including Savings	Tax Only	Tax Including Savings	Tax Only	Tax Including Savings	Tax Only
\$ 750	\$ 54.30	\$ 14.75	—	—	—	—
1,000	136.67	58.67	—	—	—	—
1,500	297.20	177.20	\$ 167.20	\$ 58.60	\$ 28.66	\$ 1.16
2,000	507.46	347.46	361.13	161.13	174.89	62.60
2,500	709.13	509.13	507.46	317.46	328.13	160.73
3,000	921.40	681.40	681.40	484.40	595.06	300.86
3,500	1,181.06	901.06	1,007.73	657.73	816.40	394.00
4,000	1,467.73	1,087.73	1,231.06	831.06	1,041.73	561.73
5,000	1,894.67	1,494.67	1,711.35	1,311.35	1,532.00	917.00

## PART II - As it Affects

## PERSONS OTHER THAN SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS (Such as business or professional men, investors, and persons on commission)

1. PAYMENTS—You must pay your 1942 income tax by quarterly instalments beginning on the fifteenth day of October 1942. Remittance Form T.7-B Individuals, to be sent in with your payments, may be secured from Inspectors of Income Tax some time in September.
2. RETURNS—You file your 1942 Income Return on Form T.1, on or before the thirtieth day of April 1943.

NOTE—Items 1, 4, 5 and 6 of Part I also apply.

IF YOU ARE AN EMPLOYER paying any person on a daily, weekly, monthly or any other basis, it is your responsibility to deduct Income Tax instalments from the salaries or wages you pay, commencing with the first pay period beginning in September, and send such amounts deducted to your Inspector of Income Tax within one week from the pay-day. There are severe penalties for failure to deduct or remit. If you are in doubt as to your obligations to deduct, communicate with your Inspector of Income Tax at once.

## DOMINION OF CANADA - DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

## INCOME TAX DIVISION

COLIN GIBSON,  
Minister of National Revenue

C. FRASER ELLIOTT,  
Commissioner of Income Tax

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